## PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

Standing Side by Side With Soldiers of the Union in Works of Charity-Perpetuating the Memory of the Heroic Dead-A Sketch of the Organization and of Its Officers.



lief Corps, with its membership of over 130,000, owes its origin to the example set the loyal women of the country in 1869 by a few ladies in Portland, Me., who organized the Bosworth Relief Corps, No. 1, connected with Post Bosworth, G.A.R. That pioneer society has had an active exist-

e twenty-three years since. Here and there throughout the country various organizations with similar aims have been started, but little was heard of them until 1878, when the Forsyth Relief Corps was formed in Toledo. In the east the relief corps commenced to multiply rapidly and in 1879 all the Massachusetts bodies of the kind formed a state organization at a convention held in Nat. They moved to that state in 1876 and Nat. They moved

The national conventions of the W. R. C.

have been held at the same time and place as the national encampments and have so far met at Denver, Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, Milwaukee, Boston and Detroit. The convention here is held at Metzerott Hall and the national headquarters are at the Ebbitt House. About 500 delegates are expected to be present, at least 100 more than ever before attended a national conven-

The organization has had from the start the cerdial support, sympathy and counsel of every commander-in-chief, beginning with Paul Van Dervoort, under whose beneficent auspices it was organized. He is known in the W. R. C. ac "Sister Pauline," and is one of two gentlemen who have the right to enter a meeting of the corps. It is usual always at the opening session of the national encampment for the G. A. R. to send greetings to the W. R. C. Comrade Van Dervoort is always the bearer of these messages and is therefore a well-known figure at all the corps conventions, THE OBJECTS OF THE CORPS.

The relief corps is a secret society, having a rules are a simplified construction of those

ment and assure them of sympathy and friendship. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our
noble army nurses and of all loyal women who
rendered loying service to our country in her and orphans. To find them honest employrendered loving service to our country in her bour of peril. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America. To inculcate Mrs. Reynolds that she never misses a meeting lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live To discountenance whetever which we live. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to

In furtherance of these sentiments and to give the widest practical relief the society has established in the past two years a National Woman's Relief Corps Home at Madison, Ohio, where army nurses and dependent wives. widows and mothers of soldiers are received. The property, including land, buildings and household goods, is worth nearly \$14,000. The Ohiol egislature a year ago appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a cottage on the



In the work of furnishing the home the re hef corps all over the country and many private individuals besides were glad to take part. Potomac Corps of this city contributed the fur-



MRS. SANDERS, NATIONAL PRESIDENT. Mrs. Sue Pike Sanders, the national president of the W. R. C., has served a regular apprenticeship in the work of the organization. She came into the ranks in 1885 and since that time she has been through all the grades of officedent, then department counsellor and last of head has been gained by personal experience

have been noted for their integrity and in-dustry.

All four of Mrs. Sanders' brothers were in

A Great Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Union army. One spent seven and another eleven months in Andersonville prison.

Another, a mere boy at the time, was left for dead on the battlefield at Vicksburg, but has lived to become known and honored in business circles and in legislative halls.

Mrs. Sanders was educated at the State Normal University at Bloomington, Ill., and during the war she acted as secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society of that city. Mrs. Sanders for a time taught school, and in defiance of the converted element then so strong raised for a time taught school, and in defiance of the copperhead element then so strong raised a flag above her schoolhouse door. The act was regarded as one of great heroism. Her husband, James II. Sanders, belongs to a New Hampshire family. He is now the general superintendent of the Interstate Insurance, Building and Loan Association of Bloomington. They have three children two sons o eighteen and twenty and a daughter, who is



Massachusetts bodies of the kind formed a state organization at a convention held in Fitchburg. Two years later it took formally the name of the "Woman's Relief Corps." As early as 1870 the Grand Army of the Republic had given a passive encouragement to the notion of auxiliary corps and in 1881 it formally recognized the order and suggested adding to its title the further words: "Auxiliary to G. A. R. by special indorsement of the national encampment, June 15, 1881."

Save for the strengthening bond of a national formation, the corps was now full fledged. This was effected at the Denver encampment in 1883, when the representatives of thirteen states wor present. Mrs. E. Florence Barker of the pioneer state organization was elected the first president.

In the past ten years the corps has grown rapidly and has now about forty state and national departments, 130,000 members and national departments, 130,000 members and has disbursed in patriotic charities nearly \$500,000.

The national conventions of the W. R. C. have been held at the same time and place as leaved to the first president of the W. R. C. have been held at the same time and place as leaved to the first president.

In the past ten years the corps has grown rapidly and has now about forty state and national departments, 130,000 members and has disbursed in patriotic charities nearly \$500,000.



Mrs. Mary Lyle Reynolds, junior vice presi dent, is the wife of Orrin A. Reynolds, for merly of Randolph, Mass, who served in a reg iment from that state. She was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and comes from Scotch-Irish parentage and stanch Presbyterians, who were driven out of Scotland on account of religious persecutions. Her father, James Lyle, came out to this country when she was very young and settled in Philadelphia. Soon afterward ritual, using signs and countersigns, and its her mother died and the care of the family deare:

"To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. To assist such Union veterans as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to their families, widows.

Alker of Paris. During the war Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Eleven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Eleven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Eleven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Eleven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Eleven years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, then Miss Lyle, in common with many of her friends, spent much of her time nursing the above and is prompt and vigorous in to band together ail the associations of patriotic women. It seemed only fitting that her efforts should be rewarded by this unanimous choice as the second president. During the manner. She possesses splendid conversational powers and is prompt and vigorous in the form of the manner. She possesses splendid conversational powers and is prompt and vigorous in the back and wounded in the hospitals. volved upon the eldest daughter, now Madame



MRS. ARMILLA A. CHENEY.

Mrs. Armilia A. Cheney, the national treas rer of the W. R. C., has served two terms in her responsible position. She became a member of the order in 1885, and the following year was appointed secretary of the department of Michigan. In 1887 she was elected national secretary, and she displayed such great ability in handling the immease business that it was only natural her election to a post of even greater importance should have followed. Mrs. Chenev is the wife of Capt. James W. 1868 and now reside in Detroit.



Miss Lena Robb, national instituting and installing officer, is the youngest daughter of first corps president, then department presi- Capt. W. H. Robb of Marysville. Ohio. She was born while her father was in camp and all national instituting and installing officer when she was two years old he returned from before being elevated to her present position, the war badly wounded. She was a graduate the highest in the gift of the corps. Her prac- of the Marysville High School in 1881 and of tical knowledge, therefore, of all the details of the Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, in 1883, the immense organization of which she is the She became a member of Ransom Reed Relief head has been gained by personal experience and which, taken in connection with other public movements with which she has been even longer identified. has made her in every sense a real working president. She was delegate-at-large of Illinois at the convention held in California and was for some years the editor of the Victor, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of the W. R. C. She has been from her girlhood up a stanch temperance worker in the Good Tempiars' order and similar organizations.

Mrs. Sanders is descended from a family that was prominent in colonial times. Some of her ancestors did good service in the revolutionary war. Her mother was a descendant delegate-at-large to the national convention Corps at its institution in November, 1885, and to the interests of the W. R. C. She has been from her girlhood up a stanch temperance worker in the Good Tempiars' order and similar organizations.

Mrs. Sanders is descended from a family that was prominent in colonial times. Some of Richard Mayberry, who was a captain in the filterinary war. Her mother was a descendant of Richard Mayberry, who was a captain in the revolutionary war. The Mayberry came from liferinard and settled in Mains, and Capt Mayberry and his brother William, who was an aid on his staff, are buried in Caeco Village, Maine. Mrs. Sanders' father was a lineal delegate at large to the national convention in 1891, and was elected national convention of ficial duties ability, vigilance, and no part of the W. R. C. work shows evidence of clears and settled from him nine years later, when, show was the first head of the local corps of Denison, Iowa.

Mrs. McHenry is descended through a long intended into the fourth Massachusetts was the means of organizing many new corps and strengthening several others with fever and died, leaving his devoted wife and stiz-year-old son to mourn his loss.

Mrs. Fuller found her consolation in her widowood in trying to alleviate the sorrows of the Christian commission and stonce began to the Capt Mayberry came from the was a lineal delegate at large to the national convention in 1891, and was elected national convention of the W. R. C. work shows evidence of clears and installing officer. She has brought to her organized work in 1891, and was elected from him nine years later, when, may he was starch. The family was substituted in the was the foundation of the fourth Massachusetts was a line of nobles from King Edward III of Engine of nobles



Mrs. E. Florence Barker of Malden, Mass. was the first national president of the Woman's Relief Corps. At the Denver encampment of 1883 she was elected chairman of the first convention of the societies of women there assembled, and after the organization was effected she was elected its president. The history of a relief corps has shown the wisdom of its first selection of chief. At the first meeting there were present besides the members of the Denver society about fifty women. At the next encampment Mrs. Barker went to the conven-tion with a membership of 10,085 behind her, a large number of the states well organized and the books of the national treasurer to show that nearly \$13,000 had been expended in charity. This remarkable showing was the more gratifying as the work was started with-

duty that lies in her power.



MRS, KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD. Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, the second national president, was the senior vice president during the first year of the organization's existence. She had been very active in workher administration a great deal of work was accomplished and the organization was more ally completed.

Mrs. Sherwood is descended from a long line

of heroes. Her grandfather five generations back, Thomas Brownlee, the Laird of Torfoot, who was in the Reformation in Scotland, dis-tinguished himself for bravery at Drumclog, where Sir Robert Hamilton led the forces. Again at the battle of Bothwell's Bridge he added new laurels to his fame, but with 1,200 others was taken prisoner and confined in Gray Friar's churchyard, Edinburgh. By exposure, sickness, desertion and death this number was reduced to 250, who were put in the hold of a ship and banished to America. The Laird of Torfoot was among them and one of the forty survivors who reached land in safety after the vessel was wrecked at sea. When peace and religious liberty was secured in his native land he returned there. Mrs. Sherwood's father, the late Judge Brownlee, was become imbued with republican ideas and was violently opposed to the law of entailment he came out to America. He settled in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. Twenty years later he was associate judge. On her mother's side Mrs. Sherwood comes from Irish and Holland Dutch ancestry. Her two great grandfathers were in the revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Hon. George Mullin of Bedford, Penn. was a member of the state senate. A host of uncles and cousins were in Pennsylvania regi-ments. Her husband, Gen. Sherwood, was in Kentucky she was with him for some time After the war Mrs. Sherwood was active in caring for the soldiers and in organizing the women of Ohio to assist the G. A. R. in their relief work.

She brought forward a resolution at the

sixth national convention at Columbus for the establishment of a "Home for soldiers' Widows, Army Nurses, Mothers of Veterans, &c." This has been enlarged upon and carried out by others beyond her most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Sherwood inherits the literary ability of her ancestors as well as their patriotic legacies. She edits the Woman's Relief Corps' olumn in the National Tribune, but her productions have been her poems, a volume of which has been published in book form. She is a woman of fine, attractive appearance



MRS. SARAH E. FULLER.

Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, the third national president, is a Massachusetta woman and still resides in that state. She is descended from a titled, influential English family and the records of her encestry can be traced back for nearly 500 the war as an orderly sergeant. She was deyears. The blood of revolutionary sires runs partment president of Iowa in 1886 and the through her veins and her heart is true to all



Mrs. Elizabeth d'Arcy Kinne, the fourth na tional president, has French and English blood in her veins. Her father was of French descent, and her mother came of an old New England family of English origin, who bore the name of Phinney. This family were among the first settlers on Cape Cod. Mrs. Kinne was born and educated in Boston and lived there until her marriage in 1864. When the war broke out Mr. C. Mason Kinne was in California, but came east to join the Union forces. When he was adjutant of the second Massachusetts cavalry he wooed and married the hero-ine of this sketch, Miss Elizabeth D'Arcy. He served with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley until the close of the war in 1865. After a few months' rest Mr. and Mrs. Kinne left for the

While its president she raised \$1,000 to pur-chase bedding and other comforts for the soldiers' home. In 1884 she was elected pro-visional department president of California, and a year later, having organized a perma-nent department, was elected its president. At the Portland W. R. C. convention in 1885 At the Portland W. R. C. convention in 1885 she was elected national senior vice president and the following year received the highest office in its gift. During her administration the work of the order was every way advanced in usefulness. At the 8t Louis convention in 1887 she was the presiding officer, and while she very materially differed on many questions from the research of the delarates the research. from the majority of the delegates, she accepted the decisions and maintained the utmost harmony throughout the deliberations, Both in 1887 and 1888 she was elected chairman of the executive board. She started the move-ment for the erection of a home for dependent army nurses, soldiers' widows and mothers and oldiers' orphans at Evergreen, near San Jose, which has since been maintained with the enwhich has since been maintained with the en-ergy and zeal characteristic of the spirit of W. R. C. in California. Mrs. Kinne's interest in the work of the order has not been dimmed in the passing of years. She is a good speaker and is in constant demand at camp fires and social gatherings. Her energy, strong will and great executive ability have made her constantly referred to as one of the smartest women in the W. R. C., and these qualities will



Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton, the fifth national president, is a descendant of Israel Stark born in Scotland and was in direct line of succession to the estate of Torfoot. But as he had of revolutionary fame. Her father, Deacon battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Hampton was N. Y., and was married there in 1868 to Capt.
C. G. Hampton. In 1873 they removed to Detroit, where they still reside. Capt. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of the W. R. C. W. Hampton is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and with his wife took a deep interest in the organization of th educated in the city of her birth, Brockport, ization of the W. R. C. Mrs. Hampton was delegate-at-large at the first convention after the organization of the corps. She was elected president of Fairbanks Corps, Detroit, in 1884; re-elected the following year, but resigned to become department president of Michigan. In 1887 she was elected national president and during her term advanced all lines of work in the organization. She made a study of the literature of the society and revised the release literature of the society and revised the rules and regulations, the ritual and many of the blanks.

Capt, and Mrs. Hampton have two sons, who are in business for themselves. Mrs. Hampton has been obliged to travel considerably lately on account of failing health, and lately re-turned from the West Indies somewhat re-

stored.
She has served as counsellor under two administrations—the present under Mrs. Sanders, and once before, under Mrs. Craig, the sixth



MRS. MARY SEARS M'HENRY. Mrs. Mary Sears McHenry, the eighth na tional president, is the wife of a wealthy banker of Denison, Iowa, who served during same year was made a member of the executive Through board. She was the first head of the local corps of Denison, Iowa.
Mrs. McHenry is descended throu

was elected the president. Again in 1880 and 1881 she was re-elected to the same office. New Hampshire in the meantime having joined the ranks. It is to Mrs. Fuller that the order is indebted for the early documents which now form the groundwork of the whole ritualistic system. She attended the first national convention in 1883, was elected secretary, the next year senior vice president, and in 1885 was made national president. After laying down the gavel she was made a life member of the council. She is also the department treasurer of Massachusetts.

Then with his companions he rode gayly away, unharmed. Since 1846 the family can be traced through 500 years of untarnished record and brilliant deeds. Mrs. McHenry has many of the strong traits of character which have distinguished her family for so many centuries. Her quiet courage, her strong purpose in the performance of well-known duties and her studious habits are all family characteristics. During her administration the relief corps was in a most flourishing condition. In all branches of its work there was constant progress made.

In appearance she is a quiet, extremely modest woman, with dark brown hair.



Few among the prominent women of the W. R. C. are as well known as Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the seventh national president. To her the war means actualities and not memories alone. Early in 1861 she enlisted in the sau tary service and there remained until the close of the war. While engaged in the hospitals at Chattannooga she formulated a plan for the months' rest Mr. and Mrs. Kinne left for the Pacific coast and have since resided in California. From the time in 1868 that her husband became a charter member of Lincoln Post, San Francisco, Mrs. Kinne has taken a deep interest in the work of the G. A. R. She has had always a special knack of raising funds for the posts by social gatherings, &c., and holds in great esteem the many tokens of gratitude presented to her by those who were among the first to carry out the plans of the G. A. R. She sided materially in establishing the soldiers' home in Yountsville, for which her husband drove the first stake. Seeing the strong factor that women could become if organized for relief work, Mrs. Kinne organized Lincoln Corps, W. R. C., of San Francisco and was elected its president, and has been identified with it ever since. While its president she raised \$1,000 to purestablishment of diet kitchens and in 1863 was

In Stine's "History of the Army of the Poof a cabinet meeting in Washington during the esting and suggestive.

the first battle of Bull Run, says the his-

I will close this chapter with a quotation from Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's description of the scene at Scott's quarters while the battle was

scene at Scott's quarters while the battle was going on that evening. He says:

1 At 3 o'clock on Sunday, July 21, a victory in favor of the Union army was reported at Gen. Scott's quarters, President Lincoln and several members of his cabinet being present. Very shortly afterward the news came that the panic that Gen. Scott had indicated in the cabinet meeting previously referred to as likely to ensue had taken place and the supposed victory had turned into a stampede of the Union forces. That night Gen. Scott's quarters were filled by the President, members of the cabinet, Senawomen in the W. R. C., and these qualities will continue to make her an important figure in its work for years to come. Mrs. Kinne is a fine-looking woman and is as bright and intelligent in the face as she is quick and energetic in manner. She possesses splendid coverage to the President, members of the cabinet, Senators, Representatives and governors of states. There was a good deal of trepidation among them. Gen. Scott said to Mr. Lincoln: "There is terror in high quarters. It is needless. With is terror in high quarters. It is needless. With the aid of the gun boats stationed in the Poto-mac and the troops under Gen. Mansfield, which I have reserved here for just such a contingency, the enemy cannot cross either the Long bridge or the Chain bridge. I would get into my cabriolet and head the troops myself were it necessary. But, Mr. President, the they have no transportation." At that moment some person in high official position said: "Our soldiers behaved like cowards." Gen. Scott immediately spoke out: "That is not true! The only coward, Mr. President, is Winfield Scott. When I was urging that this untoward battle should not be fought (at the cabinet meeting to which I have referred) I should have insisted that my resignation be accepted rather

Bethel.

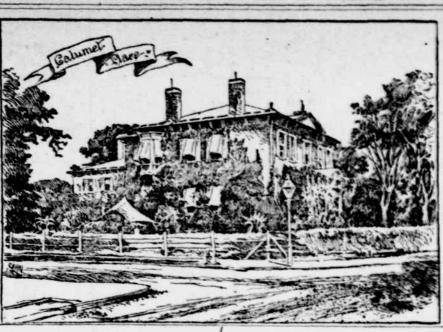
AUGUSTINE JOSEPH HICKEY DUGANNE. We mustered at midnight, in darkness we formed, And the whisper went round of a fort to be stormed; But no drum beat had called us, no trumpet we

Israel Stark, was connected with the Christian commission during the war. She had a brother commission during the war. She had a brother borne; commission during the war. She had a brother borne; who was severely wounded at Gettysburg and And we heard not a sound, save the sweep of the worked with his clerks, and Mrs. Logan makes who afterward fell leading his regiment at the Till the word of our colonel came up from the it her workshop now. It has a big cupboard

And the earth gave her prayers to the sun in per-Till we marched as through gardens, and trampled

of the greenwood with low-brooding vapors of death;
O'er the flowers and the corn we were borne like a

Ay! trampled on blossoms, and seared the sweet

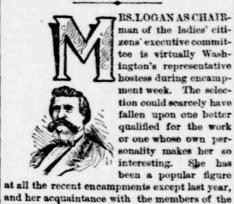


## MRS. LOGAN AT HOME.

by the Veterans.

LIFE AT CALUMET PLACE.

The Old-Fashioned Home Which Gen. Logan Selected-How It is Furnished-The Mistress of the House and Her Family-Mementoes of the Dead Soldier and States-



different organizations whom she will again tomac," just published, is given a small picture meet now is something marvelous. For the bundreds she knows there are thousands who first Bull Run panic in July, 1861. It is inter- who know her and tens of thousands to whom it will be one of the greatest pleasures of the the first battle of Bull Run, says the historian, seemed to mark an era in the history of the country, for the north was there duly notified that it meant a hard struggle and, as Maj. Rittenhouse says, "It was the best thing that could have happened, the defeat of our troops there, for it gave us to understand that the week to see her. Mrs. Logan's name is identithere, for it gave us to understand that the south intended to fight." ert their influence in the field of politics more diplomatically than she and fewer still have



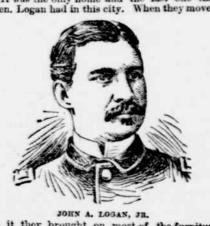
politics in a strictly American manner. Her bringing up was in no easy school. A frontiersman's daughter, trained to work and to work hard, she was married at an early age to a poor man, in whose success all the strength of her that held the music of their lives never knew a rift."

Mrs. Logan has made Calumet Place a memorial to her husband, Gen. Logan. She has preserved everything connected with his mili-And no voice of command, but our colonel's low tary or political career. In his "den," as they "Column! Forward!" used to call the little sitting room where they

daughter Mary, then eleven years old, saw for the first time her future husband. Four years later he came again and little Mary's hero became her lover. When she was sixteen they were married A Woman Whose Name is Honored and she went to Marion, Ill., to live. During their long married life they were seldom separated. When he was wounded at Fort Donelson she went there and nursed him through his long illness. They had many homes in many



places, but what they wanted in that regard was probably never fully realized until they bought Calumet Place. It was spacious and



in it they brought on most of the furniture man, in whose success all the strength of her endeavor was merged. From that on she was the real helpmeet and the untiring companion. Many trials they had together and many trimphs came, too, to help them forget the troubles. Some one has poetically said: "The lute of the furniture was modern and the house old-fashioned. Mrs. Logan quickly recognized the fact and commenced to remedy it. She spent days, she says, prowling around in old second-hand shops, mander of the furniture from the Boston Herald. Two good stories of Gen. Sheridan were told me the other day by a Mexican gentleman, an initimate friend of the great northern soldier in menced to remedy it. She spent days, she says, prowling around in old second-hand shops, mander of the army of the Union at his office. prowing around in old second-hand shops, rummaging among the unsalable articles they had stored away in their cellars and garrets. For the traditional song she bought many things and had them sent home, where Gen.





been redecorated in keeping with the colonial style, and now it is all in harmony. The wall and ceilings are in delicate tones and the entire effect is light and cheery.

MEMENTOES OF HER HUSBAND. At the rear of the parlors is the memorial hall, where Mrs. Logan has preserved all the mementoes of her husband. The souvepirs of thirty years in public life, as a soldier and a statesman, are there arranged in the most Autoring and accessible way. Mrs. Logan has probably the largest collec-

tion of scrap books owned by any private todiwidual. She has not only more of them, but they are the best arranged. Her first set you made in her husband's lifetime and consist mainly of newspaper clippings relating to his career. Later on she took a fancy to keep in the same way all the social invitations they received, and this alone makes a huge volume. But the greatest collection is that which she has recently had bound. It comprises ten or twelve huge volumes, bound in black and silver. In them are preserved all the letters and telegrams of condolence sent her after the death of Gen. Logan—the cards, poems, music, resolutions of sympathy from organizations, mourning badges, atc., thousands of which poured in upon her at the time. Another set of scrap books, bound to get as voluminous as the years reli on, are vidual. She has not only more of them, but



eral books entirely devoted to encampme tices, and after this one will more than material for a couple more.

LOGAN ON HORSEBACK.

How the General Looked When Mounted From the Rider and Driver.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan made a conspicuous figure in the saddle. His coal black hair and tremendous mustache gave him a ferocious appearance, though in reality his disposition was a genial one. But he often had fits of passion, and then his eyes blazed, but these ebullitions of temper were evanescent and they usually occurred on the buttlefields. Logan was an exseedingly good horseman, his seat being firm, yet easy. When galloping he used to least backward, his feet well to the front.

At critical moments in an engagement he was

beautiful view of the city, the Potomac and the far-away Maryland and Virginia hills makes an always attractive picture.

Calumet Place is without doubt one of the most interesting homes in America. Its architecture is that of a past century. The rooms are square and spacious, and the broad hall betokens a welcome and the air of hospitality that always reigns within. The amiable spirit of its mistress and her good taste pervades it everywhere.

It was the only home and the last one that Gen. Logan had in this city. When they moved the company of the saddle with case, and it was a beautiful sight to see his horse go flying over fences, ditches or fallen trees, while the rider fences, and it was a beautiful sight to see his horse go figur

Logan was always neatly dressed, but I have seen him at the close of a battle when he looked as if he and his horse had taken a dust bath to-gether. While he never hesitated to push his men forward when it seemed necessary, no man could be more considerate of the comfort and welfare of his troops. Woe to the quarter-master who failed to provide the necessary ra-tions for Logan's command, while ordnance officers feared his frown when ammunition hap-pened to run short. Logan possessed many of the qualities that make good generals, and he deservedly ranked high among the wearers of

TWO STORIES OF SHERIDAN

That Come by Way of Mexico and Show His Rugged Humor. in Washington, he found the here of Winchester at his desk, his feet encased in slippers and his shoes democratically placed on top of the desk. While the general was apparently absorbed in some writing the Mexican gentleman who thought some servant had left the warrior's shoes in the wrong place, took his cane and

heard, and no voloe of command, but our colone's low work.

"Column! Forward!"

And on through the mist and the murk of the more.

"Column! Forward!"

It has a big cupboard we heard not a sound, save the sweep of the own kener by are the manuscripts as the more.

"Column! Forward!"

It has a big cupboard with hearts bounding bravely, and eyes all allent, and in the frower bounding bravely, and eyes all allent, and the murk of the work of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the more of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the more of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the more of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the form floor to ceiling with a copy of the state of the greenwood, with vices of music, so fit music, so from our feet, as a station. It is in this room that it his corn that the state of the greenwood, with vices in the more of the dosk near by are the matter, and the forest of the dosk near by are the matter, and the forest of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the state of the tropics began once made of the more of the dosk near by are the manuscripts as the through the added only one state of the strong that a state of the strong that a state of the strong that the work of the strong that a state of the strong that the work of the strong that the work of the strong that the work and more than the strong that the state of the strong that the strong that the strong that the work and more of the strong that the work and more of the strong that the work and more of the strong that the work and more of the strong that the work and the strong that the work and more of the strong that the work and more of the strong that the strong that the strong that the work and the strong that the work a

a war with Mexico, which God forbid, and in case we were victorious I would not spare Mexico. No, sir, I would impose conditions of the most onerous sort. I would inflict a fearful penalty on Mexico, something to arouse the horror of mankind." "What would that be?" demanded his now excited listeners. "Gentlemen," said the great soldier, in his most solemn manner, "I would demand of Mexico that she take back Texas." This recalls the anecdote of Gen. Sherman, who said that the United States should fight one more war with Mexico to make her receive back New Mexico and Arizons.

BY MILES O'REILLY.